

FIELD OFFICES
CASPER 261-5172
CHEYENNE 772-2477
CODY 527-7121
GILLETTE 682-7091
JACKSON 739-9507
LARAMIE 745-5303

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-5002

PRB
92-235
842

ALAN K. SIMPSON
WYOMING
VETERANS' AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
RANKING MEMBER—SUBCOMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE AFFAIRS
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE
RANKING MEMBER—SUBCOMMITTEE ON
NUCLEAR REGULATION

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

February 19, 1993

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Sirs:

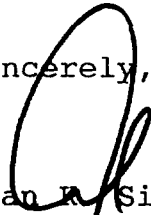
I am enclosing copies of several letters I have received concerning the proposed revision of regulations on private land mobile radio services.

I would appreciate your consideration of the views expressed by my constituents as the proposed regulations undergo further review.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,


Alan K. Simpson
United States Senator

AKS/pjb
Enclosures

RECEIVED
MAR - 8 1993
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(21) Letters attached

February 11, 1993

The Honorable Alan K. Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

1993 FEB 18 PM 1:46

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson,

I am retired and derive many hours of enjoyment from constructing and operating radio controlled model airplanes. I am also a **model airplane dealer** in Powell, Wyoming and obtain part of my living from this business. I'm also in our a club of 36 members who fly radio controlled aircraft. If Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is allowed to change the rules from how they are now, it will destroy the radio control industry.

I am very concerned about proposed rules that are currently under consideration by the FCC. The proceeding is PR Docket 92-235. If adopted, the new rules will greatly reduce the usability of frequencies currently assigned for model use and increase the risk of accidents and attendant liability for controlling model airplanes.

Our radio control frequencies are in the 72-76 MHz band. This band is primarily used for private land mobile dispatch operations. However, our radio control frequencies in this band are far enough apart from the land mobile frequencies that we have been able to share the band without either use interfering with the other.

Now the FCC wants to create more land mobile frequencies by splitting them into narrower bandwidths and rearranging the band plan. As a result, many land mobile frequencies will move closer to the radio control frequencies and cause interference to radio control operations. I am told that of the 50 frequencies that are presently available for radio control of model airplanes, only 19 frequencies will be left if these new rules are adopted.

When we fly our model airplanes under radio control, we go to great lengths to assure the safety of the operators and bystanders and the protection of property. Many of our safety precautions involve the careful coordination and use of the radio control frequencies. If the number of usable frequencies is diminished as proposed by the FCC, the remaining frequencies will become congested and the margin of safety will be greatly decreased.

Please understand that many model airplanes have wing spans up to 10 feet and weigh as much as 30 or 40 pounds. The models themselves are expensive to build; but more to the point, they are capable of causing property damage, serious injury, or even death if radio interference causes the operator to lose control of the craft. We often fly our models at organized events and contests where hundreds of operators participate. We need the use of our full complement of radio frequencies in order to assure a safe flying environment.

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Sincerely,

Wilbur Higgins
Wilbur Higgins 305 South Day
Powell, WY 82435

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Simpson:

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The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Sincerely, *David Barker*
1503 De Smit
Sheridan, WY 82801

P.B.

(62P)

RECEIVED

February 6, 1993

The Honorable Senator Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, DC. 20510

MAR - 8 1993

1993 FEB 18 PM 1:48

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

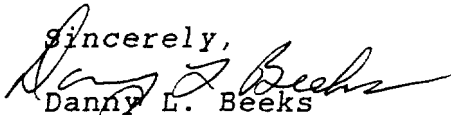
Dear Senator Simpson:

One of the hobbies that I enjoy is radio control airplane modeling. I spend many hours building and flying these craft. I also have a considerable amount of money invested in the equipment that I use.

I am concerned with the proposed rules that are under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission. The proceeding is PR Dockett 92-235. If this rule is adopted it will decrease the usability of the frequencies used for modeling. The new frequencies will be very close to the ones used in modeling. I am concerned that there will be interference that could cause loss of control of a airplane. Some of the airplanes we fly weigh over 20 pounds and fly in excess of 100 mph. Loss of control of such an airplane could cause considerable damage to property or bystanders.

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers. I would ask that you not support the FCC's proposal for the 72-76 Mhz band.

Sincerely,


Danny L. Beeks

3221 Watsabaugh
Gillette, WY 82717

RECEIVED

The Honorable Alan K. Simpson
261 Dirksen
Washington DC 20510

MAR - 8 1993

Feb. 7, 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson,

I am retired and have spent many years enjoying the hobby of radio controlled model boats and airplanes. Since I have been in this hobby we have been forced to go through four major changes in frequency allotments. Each change has forced me to abandon perfectly good equipment. Each time we were promised better equipment and more frequencies. Now the FCC wants to award many new frequencies so close to our channels that they will pose a real safety hazard.

I would appreciate any help You can give us in defeating NPRM PR docket 92-235

Yours Truly,

Marshall A. Earnshaw
Marshall A. Earnshaw
1311 So. Illinois
Casper, Wyo. 82609

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Simpson:

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Our radio control frequencies are in the 72-76 MHz band. This band is primarily used for private land mobile dispatch operations. However, our radio control frequencies in this band are far enough apart from the land mobile frequencies that we have been able to share the band without either use interfering with the other.

Please understand that many model airplanes have wing spans up to 10 feet and weigh as much as 30 or 40 pounds. The models are capable of causing property damage, serious injury, or even death if radio interference causes the operator to lose the control of the craft. We often fly our models at organized event and contests where close to 100 flyers participate. We need the use of our full complement of radio frequencies in order to assure a safe flying environment.

The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Sincerely,

Lloyd H. Cummel
2009 PAPA90 DR
SHERIDAN, WY 82801

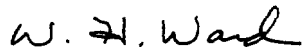
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I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. I have spent several hundred dollars to upgrade my radio equipment to narrow band specifications so I meet all current requirements. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry. Many people in aviation became interested because they were modelers first.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Please see the attachment for an example of the frequency splitting.

Sincerely,



W. H. Ward

Please understand that many model airplanes have wing spans up to 10 feet and weigh as much as 30 or 40 pounds. The models themselves are expensive to build; but more to the point they are capable of causing property damage, serious injury, or even death if radio interference causes the operator to lose control of the craft. We often fly our models at organized events and contests where hundreds of operators participate. We need the use of our full complement of radio frequencies in order to assure a safe flying environment.

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Sincerely,

W. H. Ward

W. H. Ward

RECEIVED

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

MAR - 8 1993 2-2-93
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson:

I am very concerned about proposed rules that are currently under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission. The proceeding is PR Docket 92-235. If adopted, the new rules will greatly reduce the useability of frequencies currently assigned for radio controlled model use and increase the risk of accidents and attendant liability for controlling model airplanes.

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I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of the radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 762-76 MHZ band.

Sincerely,

James E. Lech
Monty A. Lech
29 Hitching Post Dr.
Cody, Wyo. 82414

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

RECEIVED

2-2-93

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson:

I am very concerned about proposed rules that are currently under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission. The proceeding is PR Docket 92-235. If adopted, the new rules will greatly reduce the useability of frequencies currently assigned for radio controlled model use and increase the risk of accidents and attendant liability for controlling model airplanes.

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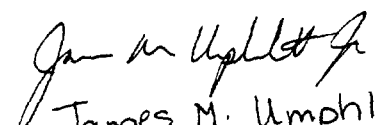
When we fly our model airplanes under radio control, we go to great lengths to assure the safety of the operators and bystanders and the protection of property. Many of our safety precautions involve the careful coordination and use of the radio control frequencies. If the number of useable frequencies is diminished as proposed by the FCC, the remaining frequencies will become congested and the margin of safety will be greatly decreased. *

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I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of the radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 762-76 MHZ band.

Sincerely,


James M. Umphlett Jr.
79 Marquette Dr
Cody, WY 82414

RECEIVED

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

MAR - 8 1993

2-2-93

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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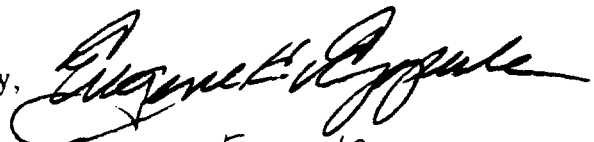
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I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of the radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 762-76 MHZ band.

Sincerely,



Eugene Epperle

P.O. Box 776

Cody, WY 82414

2/11/93

2 Russian Olive Ln.
Lander, WY 82520

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FCC
1919 M St., NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs-

I am retired and a member of an active group of radio controlled model aircraft ^{flyers.} We get a great deal of enjoyment from building and flying these aircraft and from helping newcomers, young and old.

The PR Docket 92-235 currently under consideration by the FCC generates considerable concern. If adopted, the new rules will reduce the usability of currently assigned frequencies and increase the risk of accidents.

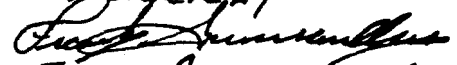
Our radio control frequencies (72-76 MHz) are far enough from the mobile land portion of the band that we have been able to share without interference.

If 92-235 is carried out we almost certainly will have considerable interference and a reduction of radio control frequencies from 50 to about 19 available.

Safety is a major concern and we go to great lengths to coordinate frequencies to eliminate interference. As you are aware loss of control of a model flying at 40 to 70 MPH and weighing 20 to 40 lbs. can create a substantial hazard. Reduction of interference free frequencies will create congestion and the margin of safety

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Sincerely,

Frank Gunsaulus

copy-
Allan Simpson
Malcolm Walker
Craig Thomas

Any help will be
appreciated.

RECEIVED

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

MAR - 8 1993

2-2-93

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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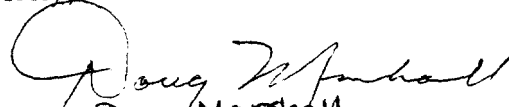
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I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of the radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 762-76 MHZ band.

Sincerely,


Doug Marshall
RR1 Box 11
Basin, WY 82410

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

February 6, 1993

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson:

I have been interested in aviation for as long as I can remember. I am very active in a local club whose members enjoy constructing and operating radio controlled (RC) model airplanes. The Sweetwater County Parks and Recreation have helped the club by the construction of an excellent flying field along Interstate 80 east of Rock Springs.

Our radio control frequencies are in the 72 - 76 MHz band. This band is primarily used for private land mobile dispatch operations. However, our radio control frequencies in this band are enough apart from the land mobile frequencies that we have been able to share the band without any interference with the other.

Now the FCC wants to create more land mobile frequencies by splitting them into narrower bandwidths and rearranging the band plan (proposed rule making NPRM - PR Docket 92-235). As a result, many land mobile frequencies will move closer to the radio control frequency and cause interference to radio control operations. I am told that out of 50 frequencies that are used by RC, only 19 frequencies would be left by the new rule.

Our model airplanes can have up to 10 feet wing span and weigh as much as 40 pounds. If such a plane would lose control due to radio interference, there would be major property damage, serious injury, or even death. Even though our field is not located near any residential housing, a bystander could easily get hurt or a plane out of control could hit a car along the Interstate. I do participate with other clubs in the state and their fly fields are near residential areas.

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. I own \$2000 worth of radio equipment that would be rendered unusable if this frequency assignment is adopted. The hobby provides hours of enjoyment for thousands of young and old and contributes to the advancement of aviation.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72 - 76 MHz band.

Sincerely,

Larry S Romero

Larry S Romero

1605 Massachusetts Ct.
Green River, WY 82935

RECEIVED

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mark Richter
2412 Angus Dr..
Gillette, WY 82716

February 8, 1993

Sen. Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Simpson:

I am very concerned about proposed rules that are currently under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission. The proceeding is PR Docket 92-235. If adopted, the new rules will greatly reduce the usability of frequencies currently assigned for model use and increase the risk of accidents and attendant liability for controlling model airplanes.

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Please understand that many model airplanes have wing spans up to 10 feet and weigh as much as 30 or 40 pounds. The models themselves are expensive to build. I currently have planes that

cost over \$1500 each to build; but more importantly, they are capable of causing property damage, serious injury, or even death if radio interference causes the operator to lose control of the craft. We often fly our models at organized events and contest where hundreds of operators participate. We need the use of our full complement of radio frequencies in order to assure a safe flying environment.

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating condition of land mobile radio users at the expense of radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 72-76 MHz band.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Richter".

Mark Richter

The Honorable Alan Simpson
United States Senate
Washington DC 20510

RECEIVED

2-2-93
MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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When we fly our model airplanes under radio control, we go to great lengths to assure the safety of the operators and bystanders and the protection of property. Many of our safety precautions involve the careful coordination and use of the radio control frequencies. If the number of useable frequencies is diminished as proposed by the FCC, the remaining frequencies will become congested and the margin of safety will be greatly decreased.

Please understand that many model airplanes have wing spans up to 10 feet and weigh as much as 30 or 40 pounds. The models themselves are expensive to build; but more to the point, they are capable of causing property damage, serious injury, or even death if radio interference causes the operator to lose control of the craft. We often fly our models at organized events and contests where hundreds of operators participate. We need the use of our full compliment of radio frequencies in order to assure a safe flying environment.

I do not think it is wise of the FCC to seek to improve the operating conditions of the land mobile radio users at the expense of the radio control modelers. The FCC may not think we are as important as business users of radios, but we have a considerable investment in our models and in our radio equipment. The hobby provides many hours of enjoyment to thousands of people like myself and contributes to the advancement and development of the commercial aviation industry.

Please help me continue the safe enjoyment of my pastime by not allowing the FCC to carry out its proposals for the 762-76 MHZ band.

Sincerely,



Sigurd Kvira
365 So. Hamilton
Bowell, WY 82435

Before the
Federal Communication Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

RECEIVED

In the Matter of)
)
Replacement of Part 90)
by Part 88 to Revise)
the Private Land Mobile)
Radio Services and Modify)
the Policies Governing them)

PR Docket 92-235

MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

To: The Commission

COMMENT OF

Green River Police Department
50 East Second North
Green River, WY 82935

Green River Police Department submits its comments
in response to the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in this proceeding.

1. In regards to § 88.429, and specifically Table C-3 to be used for systems in the 150-216 MHz and 450-470 MHz segments concerning power and antenna height limits, we have very serious concerns as to the effect on existing and future two-way radio systems. The severe restrictions placed on the Effective Radiated Power will have a serious detrimental effect on the feasibility and practicality of two-way radio systems. ‡.

One additional factor should be taken into consideration in formulating the power level charts such as chart C-3. This factor should be the population in an area prescribed by a circle of 75 mile radius from the transmitter. In densely populated areas, the power levels shown in the proposed chart may be a viable solution. In rural, mountainous, and areas of low population, the constraints placed on a two-way radio system by the proposed power levels would place an undo burden on the two-way radio user for no reason. Especially in rural, low population areas, there is not sufficient justification for the drastically decreased transmit power levels. In these areas, the number of two-way radio systems is low enough that system coverage overlap with co-channel users will not be a serious issue as is found in areas of dense population. Users in rural, low population areas generally require two-way radio systems to cover a larger area than those in areas of dense population. Business, public safety, and local government users in rural areas need systems that will cover a large geographical area with the lowest possible number of transmitters in order to make a radio system economically feasible. We would propose a stepped chart similar to that of Chart C-14 with the criteria of service area radius being replaced by a criteria of the population level within a 75 mile radius of the transmitter site. Time limits imposed by the required

comment deadline prevent us from designing a complete chart, but we would propose that as a first level that areas with a population of 250,000 or less within a 75 mile radius of the transmitter site have authorized power levels of 300 watts ERP. Successive table elements would take into consideration areas of increasing population and antenna height until the more restrictive levels found in the current C-3 chart are reached in areas of high density population.

2. In regards to the General Category Pool and the proposal that all certified frequency coordinators be allowed to assign frequencies from this pool, we also have some reservations. If all coordinators are to be allowed to assign frequencies, a single, common and up-to-date database must be maintained for use by all coordinators. Multiple databases cannot be allowed. Allowing multiple databases to be maintained by various coordinators would cause continuous and harmful interference on the frequencies. The single database must be maintained by the Commission itself or a single designated contractor. The database requirements of this type of system will be quite enormous and the criteria for selecting a possible contractor will have to be carefully reviewed in order to ensure that the database is kept current, accurate and is available full time for access by the various coordinators.

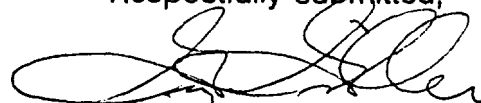
An alternative solution may be to divide the United States into various 'coordination zones' with a single coordinator for each zone. This would reduce the database requirements for each system to a more manageable level. The coordinators would need to have cooperative arrangements for systems that would overlap zone boundaries similar to the arrangements now in place for inter-service sharing and adjacent channel authorizations.

3. The narrower bandwidth required by the proposed rules in order to create additional channels is for the most part a viable solution for the congestion now found on the current radio frequencies. However, we submit that a more gradual and extended phase-in period be implemented to reduce the economical impact on business, local government, and public safety users. The longer phase-in period would also allow for further research and development time by equipment manufacturers in order to adequately address all technical issues and requirements of the new specifications and to develop reliable, economic equipment.

4. Finally, we ask that the period for comments on the proposed rule-making be extended until July 30, 1993 in order to more fully evaluate the impact of the proposed changes and to make further recommendations to the Commission. We feel that field testing on existing systems of the new narrower bandwidth and reduced power levels is very much in order. In many parts of the country, winter weather conditions prevent or severely curtail the feasibility of performing such tests. We ask for the extension of the comment period in order to allow for system testing when weather conditions permit technical personnel easy access to transmitter sites in order to adjust existing systems

to the new specifications and perform coverage tests during periods that will have a less serious effects on radio systems, businesses, and public safety operations. To perform such tests during the winter months would be difficult technically and could have a serious impact on the safety of property and lives.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg Gillen', written over the printed name.

Greg Gillen
Chief of Police

Uinta County School District Number One
Educational Service Center

537 Tenth Street - P.O. Box 6002
Evanston, Wyoming 82931 - 6002
(307) 789 - 7571



Norman J. Gaines, Superintendent

February 10, 1993

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MAR - 8 1993

The Honorable Alan Simpson
261 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-5002

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Dear Senator Simpson,

I am writing you in regard to the newly proposed FCC Part 88 Spectrum Reforming rules. These rules could spell the end of two way radio systems as we now know them. If these rules are adopted, those of us who now use conventional systems would be forced to replace their current equipment with new radios, and in most cases, would be forced to purchase air time from Specialized Mobile Radio trunked radio operators at many times their current cost.

According to the American Mobile Radio Association "every radio in use today, in the 150-512 MHz bands, under Part 90, will become obsolete by 1996 because the spacing between channels will be drastically cut and much tighter frequency stability standards will be imposed. The power of every repeater or base station at higher altitudes would be cut to as little as one watt, limiting the coverage to an area too small to be useful."

In addition, current radio users such as us in communicating with our large number of school buses, would have to share the frequency with other businesses or entities. For example, school buses could be crowded on the same channel as lumber yards, power companies, and taxi cabs.

If these rules go through, users such as us who need a high degree of reliability and a wide-area coverage will be forced to pay high monthly charges to use trunked, air-time billed, Specialized Mobile Radio systems.

Uinta County School District #1 utilizes two way radios to maintain contact with our buses that are required to travel over a large geographic area. The use of radios by us is strictly for safety purposes. We travel approximately 265,000 route miles and 93,000 miles for extra curricular activities each school year. Our buses need to be able to stay in contact with our base station to provide a safety

Uinta County School District Number One
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537 Tenth Street - P.O. Box 6002
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Norman J. Gaines, Superintendent

umbrella for our school district children. Should these rule go through and our repeater power is reduced to 1 - 5 watts of power we will not even be able to effectively communicate inside the city limits of Evanston let alone 30 miles out on our regular routes.

Finally, our current system would be rendered obsolete by these new rules. The cost to replace our existing system would be prohibitive.

I encourage you to review this matter as soon as possible. The public comment period for the Notice of Proposed Rule Making ends on February 26, 1993.

This new rule, should it be adopted, will affect every two way radio user in the state of Wyoming including businesses, schools, and government agencies currently using existing systems.

I appreciate you investigating this further.

Respectfully yours,

John A. Currie
Transportation Coordinator

cc: Norm Gaines
Harold Shockley

ddc

Communication Service & Electronics
P.O. Box 211
Shoshoni, WY 82649
PH: 307-876-2393

February 11, 1993

Donna Searcy,
Secretary of FCC
1919 M Street, NW - RM 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Docket No. 92-235

Dear Ms. Searcy:

We wrote you February 4, 1993 concerning Docket No. 92-235 which is a replacement of Part 90 by Part 88.

Since we wrote that letter we have attended a meeting by APCO in Cheyenne, Wyoming on February 10, 1993 concerning how serious this Part 88 would be for two way radio dealers as well as two way radio users.

The cost to convert to the new Part 88 is so extreme that just for our state they figure it would be in the billions of dollars. With our poor economy in the country and the fact most of the schools, law enforcement agencies, fire departments etc. have had their budgets cut back, the extreme cost to convert to a new system is astronomical. Because of the nature of Part 88, this must be a full system changeout. There is no graceful migration path. We have talked to a lot of our customers and they state it is impossible to come up with the money needed to totally change over their radio system to a new one just because some areas of the country is more congested than the west.

There is no interoperability between new and old systems or between the new Part 88 VHF 5 kHz equipment and federal 6.25 kHz equipment. If one agency such as a sheriff's department changes and say road and bridge do not change, then there is no communication between the two different departments. It also appears from the Docket, that the federal radio channel spacing is different from the commercial radio spacing. It leads one to assume that that there will be two different types of radios and consequently, state agencies and federal agencies will not be able to communicate between one another. As an example, state forestry communicating with federal forestry. All of these agencies at the present time interact and with the new part 88, it does not appear that they could do so.

Concerning the technical issues, if Part 88 replaces Part 90, it appears that immediate reduction to 3 kHz

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Page Two

deviation will result in range reduction of 40% plus problems generating sufficient receive audio output power, especially in high noise areas such as heavy equipment etc. Additionally, reduced deviation will cause CTCSS and pager decoder failure especially causing problems for fire departments, EMS volunteers etc. This means they will have unreliable system performance when emergencies occur.

In the west due to the mountain ranges, one must have the higher power to communicate in the shadowed areas where there are draws and canyons. Many times we have to talk over the top of these mountain ranges which are numerous out here. The terrain in our area is not flat like the middle west or areas in the east and the problems here with only 1 watt and only a 20 foot antenna height would be insurmountable. To top it off to only have a radius of 25 miles around the station means adding more stations to do the same job we are doing now to cover the same area with one station.

Reducing power to the new Part 88 limits would also cause serious spurious emissions from power amplifiers. This will cause extreme problems for all concerned, business as well as public service agencies.

Any benefits that will be gained by this Docket No. 92-235 will most certainly be outweighed by the devastation to the two way radio industry as a whole. We see businesses going out of business because of this change, loss of jobs, not to mention the tremendous impact to public safety.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMUNICATION SERVICE & ELECTRONICS

Gene DeFoe
Donna DeFoe
Gene DeFoe, owner
Donna DeFoe, owner

cc



1515 NINTH STREET
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING 82901
PHONE (307) 362-7519

FAX NO. (307) 362-7569

JOHNSON-FERMELIA CO. INC.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

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MAR - 8 1993

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In the Matter of)

Replacement of Part 90) PR Docket 92-235
by Part 88 to Revise)
the Private Land Mobile)
Radio Services and Modify)
the Policies Governing them)

To: The Commission

COMMENT OF

Joseph W. Manatos, PLS
Johnson Fermelia Co., Inc.
1515 9th Street
Rock Springs WY 82901

Joseph W. Manatos, Principal/Director of Surveying with Johnson-Fermelia Co., Inc. submits the following comments in response to the Commissions's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in this proceeding.

1. In regards to § 88.429, and specifically Table C-3 to be used for systems in the 150-216 MHz and 450-470 MHz segments concerning power and antenna height limits, we have very serious concerns as to the effect on existing and future two-way radio systems. The severe restrictions placed on the Effective Radiated Power will have a serious detrimental effect on the feasibility and practicality of two-way radio systems.

One additional factor should be considered in formulating the power level charts such as chart C-3. This factor should be the population in an area prescribed by a circle of 75 mile radius from the transmitter. In densely populated areas, the power levels shown in the proposed chart may be a viable solution. In rural, mountainous, and areas of low population, the constraints placed on a two-way radio system by the proposed power levels would place an undo burden on the two-way radio user for no reason. Especially in rural, low population areas, there is not sufficient justification for the drastically decreased transmit power levels. In these areas, the channel users will not be a serious issue as is found in